FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857. There is a degree of sameness in our American towns and cities which exists and has never before in history existed anywhere else over so vast an area, except in China. Allowing for the inevitable natural differences produced by climate and by mere locality, one American city varies little from another in architecture, dress, or manners. In Washington, however, the visitor from the North, and especially from clean, compact, well-ordered Boston, will be struck by several marked characteristics. He will be impressed, painfully impressed If he be not accustomed to much walking, with the if he be not accustomed to much walking, with the great territorial extent of the city, whose population of 60,000 is spread over a surface as great as that occupied by New-York, with more than ten times as many inhabitants. Admirable as the general plan of the city is in some respects, in others it is highly inconvenient. The breadth of the streets, and the irregular angles at which they are intersected by the avenues, undoubtedly conduce to cted by the avenues, undoubtedly conduce to intersected by the avenues, under the air, but health by promoting the circulation of the air, but health by promoting the circulation of the air, but health by promoting the promoting hurry. circulation of the population. To the man in a hurry, or to the man who is fatigued, the long reaches of barret sidewalk which he has to traverse are fear-full vexatious. Not less so is the breadth of the es to the near-sighted man who has to cros by the street to read a sign or make sure of a number. The wide separation of the Capital from the President's House and the great public offices is another inconvenience. Unlike any other city with which I am acquainted, Washington has no center, or, which amounts to the same thing, it has several —the Capitol, the President's House and the adjoining Departments, the great hotels, Seventh street, on which are the Post-Office and the Patent Office, and the whole slow length of Pennsylvania avenue. A better arrangement would have grouped the President's Honse and the Government buildings around the Capitol, in which case the hotels and the other places of public resort would have clustered pear them. President Washington had a notion that if the Departments were placed near the Capitol clerks would neglect their duties to attend the the clerks would neglect their duties to attend the debates, and the Members of Congress neglect theirs to loaf about the Government offices. The Presi dent's House was meant for a sort of country-sea or villa remote from the bustle of the town, and the

With the present location of the President's Departments, the Post-Office, the Patent Office, the Smithsonian building, and other public buildings, had been ranged along Pennsylvania avenue, both the convenience and the architectural effect would have been immeasurably greater, and the National Metropolis, with no additional expenditure, would have possessed at least one handsome and stately street, lit to take its place among the famous avenues of the world.

Public opinion seems to be strongly in favor of

Departments were placed near it for Executive con-

venience. The result is that building and popula-

the Departments, which are perpetually active, while

in one year and three or four months in the next, as the long and short Sessions all the Capitol is silent and slumberous for eight months

tion tend toward the President's House rathe to the Capitol, the increasing greatness of the Republic having prodigiously swelled the business of

ng and short Sessions alternate.

building a new Executive mansion. White House as a dwelling because of its unhealthfulness, it is alleged, with reason, that it is improper to compel the President to reside in his office, surrounded perpetually by everything to remind him of the cares and toils of business. As well might a great merchant or manufacturer be exected to have his store or counting-room under his nily roof, or the Postmaster-General to reside in the Post-Office. The White Hsuse will do very well for an office to which the President can resort at stated hours for the transaction of business, but, like other men, he should have a home to retire to where he can be free from intrusion and from the cares of office. The good people of Washington however, at least those who so fortunate as to own real estate, are greatly exercised in mind on the subject of the location of the new mansion. Every owner of a lot of course wishes and expects it to be in his immediate neighborhood, and the ques-tion of the site is therefore likely to be an exceed-

another thing which will at once impress itself upon the Northerner in Washington is the want of nliness in many of the streets and public grounds. A variety of steuches will assail his nostrils as he passes along, suggestive of mairia and of pesti-lence in one form or another. He who has occa-tion to pass even now through the street at the rear of the National Hotel will be greeted by effluving sufficient of themselves to explain and account for the National Hotel disease. There is in that quarthe National Hotel discusse. There is in that quar-ter a combination of unsavory smells from musty cellars, leaky gas-pipes, 'recking drains and gutters perpetually dribbling with filthy water. Much pains have apparently been taken to ventilate the hotel, but ventilation is of little avail while the external air

is permitted to be poisoned so foully.

About one-fifth of the population of Washington are people of color, of whom again about one-fifth,

I believe are slaves. I believe, are slaves. Apparently, the colored population is in very comfortable condition. They are well clothed, well treated and well employed. I have never before seen so active, industrious, intelligent looking and civilized looking a colored popula-tion. Beside domestic service, which they share largely with the Irish and Germans, they are em-ployed as porters, framsters, coachmen, and in all sorts of miscellaneous labor. Taey have several flourishing churches and schools, and seem to be, in short, quite as well off as the common laboring class in any of our Northern cities.

On paper, that is to say on the statute-book of the city, the colored people are subject to absurd and disgraceful regulations, copied apparently from and disgraceful regulations, copied apparently from the police codes of Vienna, Paris, or some other despotic capital. For example, no free person of calor can have a dance, ball or assembly at his or her house, without first having obtained a permit from the Mayor (as in Paris from the Chief of Po-lice), in which shall be mentioned the place, time of meeting, number of guests, and hour of breakof meeting, number of guests, and hour of breaking up the party. No free black is allowed to go at large through the City of Washington at a later hour than 10 o'clock at nigat without a pass, except the drivers of vehicles. Offenders against this statute may be arrested and confined in prison until the following morning, and then be fined \$10, at the discretion of a Justice of the Peace. There are also regulations similar to those in force in the despotic monarchies of Europe, by which free people of color becoming residents of the city are obliged to register themselves and give bonds for good behavior. Practically these statutes appear to be nearly obsolete, and they are certainly not expect they have not generally enforced. To some extent they have population, by restricting their opportunities for dis-sipation. They might, without much harm to the community, be extended to and put in force against commanity, be extended to and put in force against a portion of the white population; for Washington is just now badly infested by gangs of rowdies, whose nightly outrages the police does not seem strong enough or efficient enough to restrain. These disturbers of the peace are said to be outlaws from Baltimore, who have made even that turbulent city too hot for themselves. The resident

THE MISSOURI PRESETTERIES ON SLAVERY .- The New School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri, consisting of four Presbyteries, 39 ministers and 57 churches, at its annual session in St. Louis, last week, was chiefly occupied with the discussion of its relations to the General Assembly, in view of the action of that body in Cleveland last May on the question of Slavery. The committee which had the matter under consideration being unable to agree, two reports were presented to the Synod. That of the majority consisted of the fol lowing resolutions:

population of Washington is certainly as peaceable and orderly as any in the country.

Resolved, That this Syn'd does withdraw from the Assembly and will not send up its records and will not send up its records

Resolved. That we cannot go with the Richmond Convention
but will remain an independent Synod until the providence o
God shall seem to make clear our way of duty.

The minority report recommended adherence to the

The first resolution was adopted by a majority of 17 to 10, and the second unanimously.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From The Albany Journal, Oct. 16.

The local mail train on the Central Road, which left Rochester yesterday afternoon at 4:30, and which was due at Syracuse at 8:15 last evening, met with a seri ous digaster when six miles west of the latter city. Owing to the late heavy rains in that vicinity, a culvert was broken in, and the rail track was carried away. The fact was unknown to either the engineer or con ductor of the train, and while coming along at the usual speed the locomotive ran into the stream, and a frightful breaking up of the cars instantly ensued. We are indebted to the telegraph operator of the Central Read for a list of the killed and wounded, as fol-

Miss Brown of Toronto, killed. Brownson, Westfield, Conn., fatally

younded. John Oaksbury of Vermilyea, Jefferson County, rib

Samuel Plumb of New-York, slightly injured.
Lizzie Franklin, Warren, R. I., rib broken.
Patrick Nolan, baggage master, badly injured; his
legs and shoulders being badly broken.
P. Pesttinger, emigrant baggage master, collar bone

R. Haslup, engineer, bruised and arm scalded.

Fireman badly bruised.

Mr. McMaster, the recently-appointed mail agent.

Mr. De Forest of New-Haven, Conn., arm broken.
Mr. De Forest of New-Haven, Conn., arm broken.
The dead and wounded were conveyed to the Globe
Hotel at Syracuse where medical attendance was immediately obtained, and the utmost care and attention paid to the injured.

We have since writing the above, learned that the portion of the road carried away was a high embank-ment, six miles west of Syracuse. It was caused by heavy rains, and the rush of water through a deep cut made through a hill upon which the track was laid. The train was precipitated down an embank-ment of twelve feet, into a pool or stream of water six feet in depth. The cars were badly broken, and one of them was submerged to the depth of four feet over the flooring.

The night was dark and rainy. The place had

never given any indications of danger, and was all in order just before dark. The train consisted of an en-

gine, baggage and two passenger cars.

Miss Brown, daughter of George Browngeditor of
The Toronto Globe, was drowned in the cars. She
was in company with her father en route for England. e escaped with a few slight injuries. Clinton Brown son, who was reported fatally injured.

It is feared that Patrick Nolan, the baggage man, cannot long survive the injuries he has received.

We have been able to learn the names of only eleven
persons who were either killed or injured, but we learn from verious sources that others were slightly bruised and maimed, but we were unable to learn their names

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD. STRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

A terrible accidert occurred on the Central Railros, ast evening, about 8 o'clock, near Beaver Meadow Brook, six miles west of this city. The accident was caused by the washing away of about eighty feet of the embankment. The mail train, consisting of one baggage car, a mail car and four passenger cars, were all, excepting the last car, thrown down an embankment of twenty feet. There were about sixty passen gers aboard the cars. One passenger, Miss Brown Torento, was drowned; Mr. Bronson of New-Britain Conn., had his bowels torn out, and died to-day at the Globe Hotel. About twenty of the passengers were injured, six of them seriously. The locomotive is a perfect wreck. The mail car was burned, as also the mail bags, save one, which was saved by Mr. Mc Master, the mail agent. SECOND DISPATCH.

The accident last evening was the most disastrous that has happened on the Central route for many years. The cars were under full headway, and as they approached Nine Mile Creek Station, between Warner's Station and Syracuse, the engine suddenly plunged off the track, darting down into the creek, some fifteen or twenty feet. The couplings apparently broke instantly, as the first baggage car plunged over right on the top of the engine. This was followed by the mail car and three passenger cars, all of which took the fearful leap, one after the other.

The cars were all well filled with passengers, and the catastrophe was so sudden that only one shock was heard above the noise of the wheels before all were heaped together in common ruin at the bottom of the gulf. The last car only remained on the track, and those fortunate enough to be on board that can risge instantly leaped out and went to the rescue of other passengers. The scene presented was most awful. The mail car was turned bottom up and was found to be on fire, having eaught from the hot stove.

The first passenger car had turned on one side, with the front part buried in the water of the creek, which had risen high in consequence of heavy rains. In this car Miss Brownof Toronto, daughter of Mr. Brown, the passengers had been got out of the ruins, one of persons searching found a shawl, which he pulled out, discovering a human being, and he then, with the aid of others, dragged forth the body of Miss Brown. She had been drowned in three feet of water, and from a contasion on the head she had evidently been

stunned in the collision.

The second car was turned broad side to the train, and the third car ran through the center of it, cutting it nearly in two The third car was all smashed t pieces, the passengers being crashed together in one mass. Here Mr. Brownson, of New-Brighton, Conn. sat, and his bowels were torn open by splinters of seats. Some slivers of mahogany were extracted from his intestines by the doctor to day. His entraile are literally cut to piecemeal, and a though he still lives, his recovery is impossible. He is a man of iron build and strong constitution. He crawled out of the rnins on to the track literally holding in his bowels by

Fortunately the third car jumped so high that it went through the second car above the heads of the passengers. Had it cut through a little lower, several ore would have been killed. From the nature of the accident and the complete destruction of the cars it is miraculous that out of sixty or seventy pas-sengers, no more were fatally injured. There were several narrow escapes of passengers. Mr. Ogsbury of Jefferson was in the second car, and the whole wood work, not one foot above his head, was splintered to

[Here the line ceased to work, and we are consequently unable to give all the particulars of the accident or the uness of the injured.]

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF PAPER MONEY .- The following letter, written by Gen. Washington more than seventy years ago, on the paper or bank currency question, will be read just now with more than ordin ary interest: MOUNT VERSON, Feb. 27, 1787.

MOUST VERSON, Feb. 27, 1787.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th ult. came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a cause of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great and perhaps dengerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the Assembly either of Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare that if I had a voice in your Legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of it as a medium. To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious; the ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched; in a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, not the shadow of a thing, that we are to be benefitted.

a thing, that we are to be benefitted.

The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot, at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of emission, and stinces for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter and artisan benefitted? The is the farmer, the plants and arms a benefitted? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and in propor-tion to his gain the creditor or body politic suffer. Whether it be a legal tender or not it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative—it

thing, that we are to be benefitted.

must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators. But, contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion—reasons, too, which, of all others, are least pleasing to the advocates for paper money. I shall therefore only observe, generally, that so many people have suffered by former emissions, that, like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it; the natural consequence of which will be, that the specie which remains unexported will be instantly locked up.

With great esteem and regard, I am. dear Sir, &c.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

THE CRISIS.

EFFECT UPON CITY TRADE.

The number of our extensive dealers that offer their goods at auction prices and less, for cash, continues to increase. In addition to those named yesterday, we

CLAPLIN, MELLEN & Co., Dry Goods, No. 111 Broadway.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., Dry Goods and Carpets, No. 56 Park place.

EASTMAN, BIGELOW & DATTON, Ribbons and Dress

Trimmings, No. 17 Murray street. D. M. KNIGHT & Co., Fancy Goods, No. 26 Vesey

Solomos & Hart, Upholstery Goods, No. 243 Broadway.

Kelty & Ferguson, Curtain Goods and Window

Shades, No. 291 Broadway.
D. DEVLIN & Co., Clothing, corner of Broadway and Warren streets.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Silver Ware, China, &c. orner of Broadway and Broome street. For particulars see their advertisements.

THE DECENT THING .- On Tuesday last, when the banks were giving up the ghost in all directions, our quondam correspondent, "Richelieu," was consulted as a lawyer, by a bank officer, to suggest some way by which the bank could hold over to the following ay without confessing, as its sister institutions had dore, that it could not pay specie. "Put black crape on your doors," said Richelieu, "and post up a notice Closed in consequence of Death in the Family."

THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE

From The Albany Statesman, Oct. 16.
The Hon. Saml. A. Foot and the Hon. S. B. Ruggles The Hon. Saml. A. Foot and the Hon. S. B. Ruggies were heard before the Governor this morning, in the Executive Chamber, in behalf of the New-York City banks, in objection to the proposed extra session of the Legislature. After presenting a memorial signed by the officers of a large number of the banks of that city, and approved by the Clearing House, taey urged upon the Governor the needlessness, impolicy and danger of an extra session in the present excited state of the public upind. These gentlemen contended that the upon the Governer the needlessness, impolicy and danger of an extra session in the present excited state of the public mind. These gentiemen contended that the recent decision of the Supreme Court had effectually secured all banks that are practically solvent from hostile aggression or any precipitate action in the appointment of receivers. They further urged upon his Excellency that the well-secured paper currency of this State would prove adequate to the emergency, and that any legislative attempt to impair existing rights would only aggravate existing evils. It was contended further that our moneyed institutions, if not needlessly interfered with, will speedily acjust themselves on a sound basis, and that any attempt by stop-laws, or other similar contrivances, to evade the Constitution, either of this State or the United States, or impair the sametity of contracts, would be utterly derogatory to our public obaracter, and inflict a lacting injury upon our highest interests, beside setting a pernicious example, not only to our own citizers, but to the Governments of the other States. It was further contended that any proposed measure of relief to banks would be inevitably followed by similar demands for relief from the whole debtor community. In conclusion, it was earnestly contended that if public faith could now be firmly maintained, in scrupulously observing constitutional obligations, confidence would soon be restered, and contended that if public faith could now be firmly maintained, in scrupulously observing constitutional obligations confidence would soon be restered, and that the property of the country, although it might not fully regain its former prices, would nevertheless speedly attain a reasonable and just value.

To these views, his Excellency gave most respectful attention. We understand that his answer to those gentlemen was, that he saw no necessity for convening the Legislature for the present, but would nevertheless held the subject open for advisement.

ess held the subject open for advisement. From The Albany Journal, Oct. 16.

From The Albany Journal, Oct. 16.

Under the impression that a suspension of specie payments subjected our banks to the stringent penalties of the Bank Law, by the constrained and immediate setion of the Courts, the bankers and merchants of New-York, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, &c., supposing that these institutions could only be preserved by r. modification of the laws, asked the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature.

Meanwhile, the Governor holding the subject under advisement, Judge Davies of New-York was called upon for an order covering the whole ground. Deeming

upon for an order covering the whole ground. Deeming it of sufficient importance to claim the consideration of a full bench, he sought the opinions of his brethren of the First and Second Judicial Districts. That opinion was unanimous, and has served to relieve the selicitude of the barks, and to tranquillize the pablic

Should the Judges in other Districts concur in the Should the Judges in other Districts concur in these views, nothing of evil is to be apprehended from the Courts, acting, as they will, under an enlightened and liberal construction of the Banking Law—a construction which ascertains and carries out its spirit and in-

Assuming that the Courts have the power and the Assuming that the Courts have the power and the disposition to protect solvent banks, while in a condition of involuntary suspension, from the effects of penalties prescribed and designed to guard creditors and stockholders from fraud and insolvency; and assuming also that banks thus assured will feel at liberty to go on with their operations, furnishing business facilities by receiving and paying the notes of each other, the public sentiment in regard to an extra session of the Legislature will soon change. Indeed, the reaction has already commenced. New-York bankers, who urged this measure yosterday, entertain different views to-day—views which the Hop. S. A. Foot and the Hop. S. B. Ruggles were authorized to present to the Governor. These gentlemen were heard on behalf of the banks at the Executive Chamber this morning.

morning.
In the mean time, the Governor, fally impresse with the importance of the question, is obtaining in-formation from various parts of the State that will, we doubt not, enable him to decide it wisely and satis-

By Telegraph. MEETING OF BOSTON MERCHANTS.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857. A meeting of Bank Directors and leading merchants was held this forenoon, at which the policy of an ex-

ension of money facilities was discussed. Mr. William Appleton thought that the banks might safely increase their loans to the amount of last August -about \$53,000,000. At the present time they amona to about \$40,000,000.

Mr. Nathan Appleton expressed similar views. Mesers, Lamb and Hall, for the bank officers, exressed their earnest desire to act, so far as their resent position would justify, for the relief of the

pusiness community. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow morning

MONEY AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857. The morey market remains quiet, and everybody appears to be awaiting the result of the suspens tecks show a little more activity. Tae specie bro bers are realizing small gains-gold being plenty at one per cent premium.

THE BRIDGEPORT BANKS. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Friday, Oct. 16, 1857. Connecticut, Bridgeport, Farmers', and Pe quonnock banks of this city have suspended specie payments.

THE BANKS OF OSWEGO. Osw160, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857. Luther Wright's Bank does not open at all to-day. All the other banks pay specie as usual.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15-P. M.

The run continues on all the banks except the Southern, and all demands are promptly met except by the Citizens, which pays specie for its notes, but refuses it for deposit. The other banks are expected to follow the same course. The great excitement of

the middle of the day has now subsided, but the run will probably continue to-morrow. No failures are re-ported to day. None of the suspended banks have resumed, but their bills are taken at par in trade.

THE NEW-LONDON BANKS. NEW LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857. The New-London Banks have not yet suspended specie payments. There is no excitement here.

THE NORFOLK BANKS

NORFOLK, VA , Friday, Oct. 16. The Banks of this city all suspended specie payments

DOAN, KING & CO. OF ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

The alleged failure of Mesers. Doan, King & Co., and Colline, Kirby & Co. of this city, published in The New-York Express of the 12th inst. on the authority of private dispatches, is authoritatively contra-There has been no foundation for the assertion of The Express, and these firms are regarded as among the most responsible houses in the city.

THE CASHIER OF THE AGRICULTURAL BANK OF HERKIMER.

HERKIMER, via UTICA, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

The Grand Jury have dismissed as unfounded all the complaints made against Harvey Doolittle, Cashier of the Agricultural Bark of Herkimer. A meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Bank, representing four fifths of its capital, had previously unanimously certified that the charges were unfounded, and that they had entire confidence in the Receiver, and that his appointment was necessary and judicious, and that they requested his continuance.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

Stocks are dull. Pennsylvaria State Fives, 822;
Reading R. R., 172; bid. Morris Canal, 38; Long Idand R. R., 8; Pennsylvania R. R., 35.

MERCANTILE CREDIT.

Fo the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: You say in your issue of to-day that if Grinnell & Minturn choose to give credit to Spofford & Tileston, it is a legitimate and proper procedure. Yet you say that it is improper for a retailer to give or ask credit. Why, I would ask, are concerns with a large capital any more entitled to credit than those with a small capital? Is it because they are safer to trust? For precisely that reason they should not have or ask it. If the retailer gives no credit, he need ask for none: if the jobber sells for cash, of course he can buy none: if the jobber wells for cash, of course he can buy for cash. The producer, the importer, the shipper and the factor of course require no credit. If the consumer pays for his goods, nobody above him wants any credit. It is this mutilation of sound principles that ruins them in their application. The whole theory and system of commercial credit is wrong. There should be no such thing as credit on merchandise in this country. We do not need it. When the business of the country can be done for cash and in specie or its actual representative, then shall we be out of danger of revulsions like the present, and not before. All tariff laws will be needless. Every law whose object is to control the course of trade is unwise and in the tariff laws will be needless. Every law whose object is to control the course of trade is unwise and in the long run disastrous. To put such a system into operation would of course be awkward and in individual cases disastrous; but how much worse would the transition be than the continually recurring revulsions and failures that now ruin our merchants generally by piecemeal, but occasionally, as at the present time, by wholesale? A reduction of values one-half would make no real reduction in the wealth of the country, while it would make us importers of scarcely anything but gold, and would give the country a strength and stabinty that nething could disturb.

Oct 16, 1857.

NEW-JERSEY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In your article on "Mercantile Credit," in THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 15, you say that no credit should be extended to the "merchant who sells goods on time out of the city," and in this morning's TRIBUNE instancing such houses as Grinnell & Minturn and Spofford & Tileston as entitled to credit and a proper procedure, from personal knowledge or known integrity. cedure, from personal knowledge of known integrity. Now, we suggest, in the first place, that many, and perhaps as great a proportion of retailing merchants out of the city (though not nominally of so large a property as the above-named firms) are quite as good for their habitities, and of equal integrity to city merchants, and consequently entitled to credit under the credit system; and further, that consistency would require that if no credit be given to the retailer, none chould be given to the merchant, jobber, importer, commission merchant, or bank. We suppose that the integrity and responsibility of country merchants are more easily ascertained than even in this moral and legitimately-conducted mercantile community.

New York, Oct. 16, 1257, No. 31 Liberty street.

Reply.

Rather than correct New-Jersey's misapprehensions seriatim, it seems advisable to restate our positions, more clearly, if possible, viz:

I. Credit should be given mainly by espitalists, and not to much extent by men of small means, merely because they wish to sell their wares or products. A poor man should insist on pay down for whatever he has to dispose of, whenever that is attainable. If he can only flourish in trade by trusting hither and you, he should wind up and withdraw.

II. Credit should be extended only to those whom the creditor knows to be upright and solvent -so solvent as not to depend on late frosts or high prices for Wheat and Cotton to enable him to pay. To credit average retailers of goods in Minnesota and Nebraska is to incur risks which none but a very rich man has a right to run, and which a prudent, wise man will be very unlikely to brave.

III. It does not follow that, because a consumer ought to pay down for what he buys, a merchant should always do so. A merchant may sometimes wirely buy more goods than he can pay down for, provided he sells them inflexibly for ready pay. Credit between exchangers is legitimate, so that the producer is paid down and the consumer pays

IV. No jobber in New-York can know the solvercy, integrity and business capacity of two or three hundred or two or three thousand retailers scattered all over the country, so well as a shipping or importing house here can know the standing of its neighbors and fellow-traders who have been doing business on the next corner or in the next street for the last twenty or thirty years.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF IOWA.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune. National, Clayton Co., Iowa, Oct. 12, 1857.

In times of disaster and revulsion like the present an exact knowledge of the condition, pecuniary and etherwise, of every section of the country may conduce to the general quiet. You are aware that there are no banks of issue in our State, but banks of exchange and deposit have been established in all the more important owns. These institutions, in addition to their legitimate business, have, in most instances, been jobbing in real estate. Until within two years the usual method has been to enter the land for actual settlers with land warrants, which cost the speculators perhaps \$100 per 160 acres, and to charge the settler from \$250 to \$300. This, you will perceive, is a paying business. Within the past two years, however, is stitutions have entered thousands of acres of land at the regular Government price, much of which is probably is their hands yet; though it is a fact that there is not an acre of good tillable land east of the center of our State that is not worth \$1 25 per acre. But a considerable portion of these lands so entered but a considerable portion of these lands so entered have already been sold at from \$3 to \$10 per acre. I apprehend that the direct land business of the banks in this State is entirely safe. However it may be true that they have in some instances loaned their funds to be used in unsafe speculations, such as dealing in town lots and the like. It is my opinion, however, that the banks in this State are perfectly sound and solvent, and such is the general belief, ina much as the securities they hold are eafe.

The principal deciric manner from this country.

the steen is the general beace, the steen is the general beace, the principal drain of money from this country, except the indebtedness of railroads, will be by way of the country merchants, who owe the wholesaie dealers, and who, in their turn, are perhags in debt to the importers. The farmers here are gearly every

ene of them in debt, more or less, to the merchants, but not to such an extent but that their grain, at very low figures, will pay their debts. The crops, the season, are just about the same as they were last year. Wheat, though not so good as has been represented by many, is still a good crop, and Com is very nearly an average crop; so that there will undoubtedly be millions of bushels for shipment. Prices have ruled so high during the last two years that the farmers do not like to sell at the prices that are now offered, which causes a general embarrassment.

There is nothing, so far as I am able to judge, in the actual condition of this portion of the country, to warrant anything like a panic in money matters. Business men here, in general seem to repose confidence in each other, and a disposition to accommodate seems to prevail in business circles. Men who are known to be good can obtain money, as a general thing. Business men have generally drawn their balances close up, in order to pay their Eastern debts for goods, stock, &c. But the actual condition of this country is much better than the state of the banks would seem to indicate. For very many who have drawn their balances at bank have grouplied farmers sufficient to meet their most than the state of the banks would seem to indicate. For very many who have drawn their balances at bank have supplied farmers sufficient to meet their most pressing wants. Real estate holds its own here, for it is true that in eastern portions of our State land has only risen in price as fast as the actual progress and improvement of the country has warranted, and no faster. Therefore I conclude that, in a financial point if view, this part of the West is in a perfectly safe and progresse condition.

prosperous condition.

Because, I. The produce of the current year will, at very low figures, pay our debts—I mean those owed by the bone and sinew of the country, the farmers and II STUISCUTETS. And,
II. The wealth of the country, real and nominal, has

only kept pace with its actual improvement and pro-6. T. W.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

The result of the recent election for members of the Territorial Legislature in Kansas is still in doubt; that is, there is still some doubt as to which party will obtain a majority of certificated members; though there appears to be very little as to which is estitled thereto. The Border-Ruffian journals claim a majority of one in the Council and four in the House of Representatives; and they will probably manipulate the returns to correspond, and thus make up for their miscalculations as to the number of Missourians necessary to overcome the vote of the settlers. The only wonder is that they have not the effrontery to claim the election of Ransom, their candidate for Delegate to Congress. The Chicago Tribune, from its correspondence and exchanges, makes up the following returns:

Maj. 43 600 Maj. offee (Burlington Precinct)...... 180 Maj. 34 Maj.

If the above returns from Johnson County are correct, or anything like it, the Free-State party have carried the Legislature. " Douglass and Johnson Counties and all that part of the Ter-"ritory of Kansas lying west of the Counties of Wise, Butler and Hunter" form one District, electing eight members of the House and three Councilmen. Johnson County, which is mainly an unsettled Indian Reservation, with a population, including men, women and children, not equal to half the number of votes which the Pro-Slavery Democracy claim to have cast, and the part of territory re-ferred to as lying west of Wise, Butler and Hunter, were tacked on to Douglas to swamp, if possible, the almost unanimous Free-State vote of that county, and it is more than probable that imaginary returns of imaginary votes polled at imaginary precincts, in the unorganized territory west of Wise, Butler and Hunter, will be produced in sufficient quantity to overcome the splendid Free State vote of Douglas County. The Chicago Tribune closes its compilation of the

above returns with the following remarks: "The above returns are all we have been able t The above returns are an we have over according to collect, from which it appears that Border-Ruffian Democracy have carried the four counties on the river adjoining Missouri, viz: Deniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth and Johnson. The majority in the latter, however, is overcome by the splendid Republican vote of Douglas, in which Lawrence is located. The other three cives the Ruffians 16 members of the Council. Douglas, in which Lawrence is located The other three gives the Ruffians 16 members of the Council, provided they have carried Doniphan, which is in doubt. But in the Council, or Upper House, they are only sure of four members. Doniphan having been attached to four Republican counties, for the purpose of swamping them, got swamped herself.

The National Democracy claim 1,600 majority in Douglas County.

A correspondent of The Boston Journal on the steamer Tropic en route for St. Louis, with dates from Quindaro and Leavenworth to the evening of the 8th,

writes as follows:

Late in the evening, just before I left, Gen. Pomercy who lives within two miles of the county lines; breaght news that both Doniphan County and the Council District of which it forms a part had gone Pree State by a decided majority. This intelligence, which seems to be authentic, divides the Legislature thus:

Free State. Pro-Slavery.

A portion of the returns are not official, and it is A portion of the returns are not official, and it is barely possible that the above calculation may yet be sonewhat medified. Fort Scott, where frauds were apprehended by many, has not been heard from; and that great region of country extending to the Rocky Mountains, which was appended to the Lawrence district to overcome its Free-State vote, as yet has sent in no returns. But I think it safe to conclude that our rirerds have a clear majority in both branches of the Arsembly, unless there shall be very gross tampering with the official returns.

You recollect Gov. Walker's remark, that "we" the Pre-Slavery party) must carry Leavenworth

You recollect Gov. Walker's remark, that "we" (the Pro-Slavery party) must carry Leavenworth County at all bezards." They did carry it; but only by such means as National Democracy alias Border Kerfinnfein has adopted heretofore to control elections in Kansas. The whole vote of the county was between two and three thousand. At every precinct except one, as far as I can learn, the election was conducted fairly. But no room seems left to doubt that gross and enormous frauds were perpetrated at the Kickapoo polls. Between six and seven hundred votes were given there, though the whole population of the town must be less than three hundred. Leavenworth has a population at least eight or ten times as

votes were given there, though the whole population of the town must be less than three hundred. Leavenworth has a population at least eight or ten times as large as Kickapoo, but more votes were given at the latter place than the former. The Pro-Slavery majority at Kickapoo was about five hundred.

The Free-State vote was in the accendency in every of the precinct of the county except one; but the enormous majority enabled the Pro-Slavery party to carry the county by about 190.

By a liberal estimate, the henest vote of Kickapoo would range from two to three hundred. About two hundred voters were registered there for the election of delegates to the bogus Constitutional Convention. Kickapoo was so strongly Pro-Slavery that nearly or quite all its votes must have been registered. There have been very lew accessions to its population during the Summer; and one hundred would be amply sufficient of cover the increase of voters in the country por tions of the precinct. A resident of Parkville, Mo, states freely that he voted at Kickapoo, and that he is personally acquainted with twenty-five Missourians who also did so. It is likewise reported that many of the citizens of Weston voted there. Our friends have already secured a list of the names of Missourians who are believed to have voted; and measures are on foot to give whe affair an early and rigid investigation. If subsequent intelligence confirms the belief that the Free-State party is not cheated out of its working majority in the Legislature, there is reason to hope that these frauds will be expesed, and the members who claim seasis by virtue of them expelled.

Johnson County, forming the eastern part of the Lawrence District, went Pro-Slavery by about 250 majority. It is a border county; and though at some of the precincts the law was strictly construed and enforced, at others many illegal votes were polled. One of them, Shawnectown, gave 117 Pro-Slavery votes—a mejority of about three to one—but I am assured that two-thirds of them were polled by Missourian

mejerity of about three to one—but I am assured that two-thirds of them were polled by Missourians and

At many points in the disfranchised counties the peo-

ple established polls, elected their own judges, and sent in the returns. Governor Walker will ably refuse to receive them, and thus cut down Mr.
Parrott's majority several thousand. But in spite
of the frauds, it is so large already as to be a source of of the frauds, it is so large already as to be a source of sore regret to the Governor and his boon comparions. It cannot be less than five thousand, and may be much more. Many threats were made previous to the election, that, however large his majority, Rasson would contest his seat, and would be admitted to Congress. A prominent government official, within the last three weeks, on an occasion when his tongue was labricated by liquor, said: "You Black Republicans refused to give Whitfield his seat after we had elected him. No see see in power, and Parrott shall be treated in the same way."

In most precincts along the borders the Free-State men went to the polls armed, and prepared to repei

violence, and prevent fraud at all hazards. They compelled every man not personally known to swear in his nets, that all who voted illegally might have the additional crime of perjury to answer for. Their preparaties or, and unanimous determination to punish violence generally, were succe sful in preventing it. But it was a bitter, a terrible satire on "popular soversignty, and the right of the people to form their "own institutions through the ballot-box," to meet peaceful citizens going toward the polla with rifes on their shortders, or revolvers suspended from their belts, and to witness the fearful apprehensions of wives and families, for the safety of their absent hus-

wives and families, for the safety of their absent hus-bards and fathers.

The southern part of the Territory sends in glorious returns. South of the Karsas River, the sentime the people is almost unanimous for Freedom, easy to understand after seeing the tremendous State majorities—of which I send you a few samp State majorities—of which I send you a few samples why Gov. Walker was anxious to disfranchise the South. Lock at the figures:

Free-State. Pro-States.

Free State party.

The Miscouri River is unusually low, even for this season of the year. We have been aground a dozen times within the last twenty-four hours, and some of the bars are so near the surface of the water that it is impossible for any but light draft boats to pass over

The following telegraphic dispatch furnishes the latest intelligence from Katsas:

Sr. Louis, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857. We have Kansas advices to the 13th inst. Both parties claim the victory in the late election. Gov. Walker defends the voting of the soldiers at Kickapoo, on the ground that six months enrollment makes hem citizens. We have no official return of the electica.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOURTH DISTRICT .- The Senatorial Convention for this District met at Riley's Hotel, in West Broadway, and organized by selecting Dr. Snodgrass of the Seventh Ward Chairman and Moses H. Lyons of the Sixth Ward Secretary. Neminations were made by Wards-C. C. Nott of the Fifth Ward, Daniel L. Petty of the Seventh Ward and Samuel A. Childs of the Third Ward were named. An informal viva roce vote was had, as follows:

Nott...... 14 Petty....... Childs........... 3 After some debate a motion was adopted to defer a formal nomination until a consultation could be had with other parties, and a committee of one from each Ward was appointed for such consultation, with instructions.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee on Conference.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION-SIXTH DIS-TRICT .- This Convention met at Stuyvesant Institute last night, Mr. F. J. Ottarson, Chairman, and Mr. J. W. Farr, Secretary. On the first ballot Joseph B. VARNEM, of the Fifteenth Ward, received nine votes; George W. Blunt, two votes; blank, one. Mr. Varnum was then declared unanimously nominated, and a committee of one from each Ward was appointed to apprise him of the fact. The Convention adjourned to Monday evening.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION-SEVENTH DISTRICT .- The delegates from the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards to the Seventh Senatorial District Republican Convention met last evening, at Swartz's Hotel, Third avenue, near Sixty-first street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District. Mr. Wm A Dooley was called to the obair, and

Mr. C. C. Pinckney was appointed Secretary. After the presentation of credentials, each delegate, on motion of Mr. Gridley, stated his preference for candidate; resulting in eight declaring themselves in favor of Abraham Wakeman, and seven for Wm. R. Stewart. An informal ballot was then taken, which resulted in seven votes being cast for Mr. Wakeman and eight for Mr. Stewart.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Gridley moved that further balloting for a candidate be postponed for the present, and that a committee of five, viz. from each ward, be appointed to confer with a like con mi tee of the American party who had proposed ascertaining if there is any probability of agreeing upon the support of a union candidate. The proposition to fuse with the Americans, provided an unobjectionable candidate can be selected, met with the general approval of the delegates, and the motion pre-vailed, and the Chair appointed Lewis Ballard, Wm. H. Merrill, John V. Gridley, C. C. Savage, and Sam-

uel Scott such committee. The Convention then adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday evening next.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION-FIFTH District -This Convention met at No. 274 Grand street last evening, and, after four ballots, nomiated James C. Pinckney, esq., for Senator from that District. The other candidates were Henry S. Smith, esq., and Messrs. Daniel Willis and Charles Perley.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTION .- The Republiesa Convention of the VIth Assemby District, com-prising the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, met-last evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate toy the VIth Assembly District. J. S. Burr in the

chair, and John G. Gunn, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Convention were read and approved.
On motion of George Ricard a bailet was then entered into for the Vith Assembly District.
Chas. M. Briggs, Demas Strong and Paul J. Fish

were placed in nomination.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Wm. Wall desired his

Char. M. Briggs.....3 Demas Strong......7
The nomination of Demas Strong was then made

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of this Convention inform the
Committee of the Americans that they have nominated Mr.,
Strong, and request their concurrence.

The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Mezers, Smith, Bunting, Martin and Allen, who
then retired to confer with the Committee from the
American Convention.

After some time spent in consultation it was agreed
that measures be taken by both Conventions whereby
a joint Convention might be held at some fature times
in order to have an agreement upon a joint candidate.

The Convention adjourned till Taeeday evening at

CROPS IN CESTRAL ILLINOIS.-Extract from a letter to THE TRIBUNE, dated Henry, Peoria County.

letter to The Trents, sacrations, October 12:

"Grops were good here this year: wheat yielding from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre; oats an average crop; eorn good—say from thirty to fifty bushels per acre. The opening of Spring was very unfavorable for corn; but the month of September was very favorable, and up to this date there has been no frost on interesting our or potatoes: these last will average about favorable, and up to this date there has been no frest to injure corn or potatoes: these last will average about ore hundred bushels per acre, and of a first-rate quality. Apples are about an average crop, according to the best information I can get, and are worth from 50c. to \$1 per bushel. There is but little does at raising any other kind of fruit is this section. Peaches do not succeed well on the Prairies: they do not bear more than once in four or five years. Planes are correctly more than one experiment: pears not thereare rearrely more than an experiment; pears not thoroughly tested. Quinces are sourcely known, except by name. Grapes are raised to a very limited extent, but succeed very well yo far as they have been properly tested.